SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1851.

LESSONS FOR AGITATORS.

The subjoined impressive articles from a South arolina paper show that already, without having iken the first direct step in its proposed Revoluon, the mere apprehension of such a design is ealizing in that State a part of the evils in which ne actual attempt at Revolution-Secession, it is alled by its advocates-will certainly involve any state that indulges in such Quixotic experiments. We transfer these articles to our columns for the purpose of exposing to our readers, in other States han South Carolina, the inevitable consequences of uffering themselves to be swayed to extreme measures by mere speculatists in the affairs of Government, who are obliged in the outset, having nothing substantial to build upon, to fabricate a foundation for their complaints, and a pretence for premeditated violence, in the shape of an array of grievances which exist, for the most part, only in their heated imaginations.

Speaking of his own countrymen rehearsing in England some of the doctrines which had, in his day, under the garb of a false philosophy, deluged with blood and crime the fair regions of France, EDMUND BURKE, sixty years ago, described that class of politicians in terms so applicable, in many particulars, to our Southern (and Northern) Agitators of the present day, that many of our readers will, we dare say, thank us for quoting what he said of them. Here it is:

"I confess," said Burke, "I never liked this continued talk of resistance, and revolution, or the practice of making the extreme medicine of · the Constitution its daily bread. It renders the ' habit of society dangerously valetudinary.
"Hypocrisy, of course, delights in the most

sublime speculations: for, never intending to go beyond speculation, it costs nothing to have it ' magnificent. But, even in cases where rather · levity than fraud was to be suspected in these ' ranting speculations, the issue has been much the same. These professors, finding their extreme principles not applicable to cases which call only for a qualified, or, as I may say, civil and legal \* resistance, in such cases employ no [such] resist-ance at all. It is with them a War or a Revolution, or it is nothing. Finding their schemes of politics not adapted to the world in which they five, they often come to think lightly of all public principle; and are ready, on their part, to abandon,
 for a very trivial interest, what they find of very trivial value. Some, indeed, are of more steady ' and persevering natures ; but these are eager politicians out of Parliament, who have little to tempt them to abandon their favorite projects. They have some change in the Church or State, or both constantly in their view. When that is the case, they are always bad citizens, and perfectly unsure connexions. For, considering their speculative designs as of infinite value, and the actual arrangement of the State as of no estimation, they are at best indifferent about it. They see no merit in the good, and no fault in the vicious management of public affairs: they rather rejoice in the latter, as more propitious to revolution. They ' see no merit or demerit in any man, or any action, or political principle, any further than as they ' may forward or retard their desire of change they therefore take up one day the most violent 4 and stretched prerogative, and another time the wildest democratic ideas of freedom, and pass from the one to the other without any sort of re- accurate information :

' gard to cause, to person, or to party.'

THE SPIRIT OF JACOBINISM .- A correspondent from Charleston writes us that there was a fierce, intolerant spirit of Jacobinism manifesting itself in the tone and bearing of the members of the recent Convention. Gen. BRISBANE, a gentleman of high character and chivalric honor, was so much disgusted with this manifestation that he immediately ordered his name to be stricken, as a member, from the Southern Rights Association. Mr. FREAM, of Columbia, has written one or two patriotic odes in favor of the Union and the preservation of the Republic, to which he has sworn allegiance For this he has been addressed, through the Post Office, in doggerel rhyme, with a gallows drawn as a frontispiece, over the very significant signature of JACK KETCH. Some time ago destruction was threatened to the Patriot office, in case it should be established; and in Charleston it was threatened to throw overboard our type and press as soon as they should land. Recently it has been said that all who oppose secession would have to leave the State to save their property and

These are indications of what we are to expect if this move ment goes on. Remember, too, this is a movement in the name of liberty and patriotism against Northern insults and Federal indignities. The consequences are already felt in South Carolina. Some of our best and worthiest citizens are about leaving the State, and seeking a home where they can live in peace and quietness. Business men are becoming alarmed, and feel a just apprehension as to the security of their business. Property-holders see that their lands and negroes inish in value, and that capital will go elsewhere to be invested. The bills of all our banks must return on them from the adjoining States, and the debtors to the banks wil have this pressure to meet. Confidence will be destroyed, and a deep, wide-spread ruin will pervade the country.

Instead of that peace, smiling prosperity, and general hap piness which now bless our land, and which ought to restrain us in our madness and folly, South Carolina is to be doorned to a hopeless civil commotion, where no man will feel that either his family or his property is safe. The poor mar is to be dragged off to fight the battles of his State, and the rich one must give up his property to support the war. The merchant is to close his doors and give up the collection of his dues. . The English emissary and the Northern abolitionist may be smonget us, sowing the seeds of sedition, and stirring insurrection. We march off to meet a foreign foe, and leave a black enemy in our midet. It may be that our gallant citizens will return crowned with victory, to witness the smouldering ruins of their habitations and the bloody graves tingent interest in the spoil, sack, and plunder.

[Public Ledger.] gallant citizens will return crowned with victory, to witness of their wives and children .

FROM THE SAME PAPER OF MAY 22.

CAPITAL LEAVING SOUTH CAROLINA .- We understand that a gentleman of this place has recently carried ten thousand dollars in money to invest in Georgia or Alabama, or civil commotion. This gentleman, too, is a member of the Southern Rights Association. We were likewise informed that application was made to another large capitalist in this district for a loan of a few hundred dollars, and he informed the applicant that it was not his purpose to lend out any more money in South Carolins. We have also heard it suggested that the business men in our community, having large de mands owing to them, would commence a general collection in time for secession. The bills of South Carolina banks as already beginning to return from Georgia and Alabama, under the suspicion that their credit will be affected by our civil tions. In one instance, but a few days since, a gentleman drew from the bank in Charleston, for the upper coun try, five thousand dollars in specie, preferring to have his money in gold and silver to bank bills. There can be no suspension of specie payments in that case, where the money is We were consulted the other day by a gentleman, who wished to make a purchase of some real estate, whether we thought the State would secode; if so, he did not intend to purchase. A gentleman just from Charleston, and a dele-

gate too to the late Convention there, informs us that, if it es certain the State would secede, in six months real estate in the city would not sell at half price. In preparation fo secession, a merchant of this place has already ordered his shipments to Savannah instead of Charleston. Another one of our citizens, who has spent perhaps a hundred thou dollars in Greenville, drawn from his estate in Georgia, is about to leave the "sinking ship," and cast his habitation where he may be quiet and live in peace. Thus it is the anticipations of secession are proving disastrous to the State. What will the reality be? It is a fearful question t answer. May the Almighty, in His mercy, avert so awful a calamity, should be the prayer of every true hearted and pa-

MEXICAN CLAIMS IN PROSPECT. We are indebted to a friend for the following

translation of an advertisement in a Chihuahua pa per of the 8th of March last.

Very large claims have been presented, or wil be presented soon, to our Government for damages done by the wild Indians in our newly-acquired territory to Mexican property.

STATE DEPARTMENT, CHIHUAHUA, MARCH 5, 1851.

The citizens of this State are hereby informed (in confo mity with instructions from the Government at Mexico) tha all persons who may have claims against the Government the United States for damages sustained from the incursions of Indians will forward them to this Department, so that they may be admitted, and their payment demanded. AMADO DE LA VEGA.

RIVER AND HARBOR CONVENTION.

A call has been made in the Evansville Journal for a Convention to be held in Louisville in Octo ber next, without distinction of party, for the purpose of devising ways and means to secure at the next session of Congress appropriations for the Western rivers and harbors. It is stated by the Louisville Courier, on private authority, that this movement has originated with several distinguished Western Democrats, who believe that such appropriations are strictly constitutional, and that the bill introduced by the Committee on Commerce ought to have passed.

Amongst the late political movements in Alabama we notice that the Hon. WM. L. YANCEY declines the Secession nomination for Congress in the Montgomery District, leaving the field open for the Union candidate, James Abercrombie. Mr. YANCEY also declines the nomination of his Disunion friends for Governor. Hon. BENJAMIN G. SHIELDS is the Union candidate for that office.

The Postmaster General returned to the seat of Government vesterday from his visit to his residence in New York.

WILLIAM H. WASHINGTON, a Whig of high character and ability, has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress in the district of North Carolina represented in the last Congress by Mr. STANLY, who declines a re-election.

Ex-Governor Hugh McVAY, of Alabama, died at his residence in Lauderdale county on the 9th instant, in the 85th year of his age. He was for some thirty years identified with the legislation of Alabama, commencing at the time of the establishment of the Territorial Government.

Sounding the Gulf Stream .- The Key West correspondent of the Savannah Republican writes as follows relative to the late attempt by the officers of the United States steamer Hetzel to sound the Gulf Stream between Key West and Havana. The figures differ somewhat from those contained in the brief paragraph which we published a day or two ago, but this writer professes to speak from

"The Hetzel left here with a line about 3,200 fathoms in in 280 fathoms. On raising the lead from this depth, the thermometer stood at 45. The instrument was considered s superior one; but we cannot believe that this could have been the temperature of the water at that depth. It is more probable that the index on the thermometer was operated upon by the pressure of the water, or some other cause, which caused it to make a false report. The lead was again sent down about twenty miles from Sand Key, and let out to its full length. It could not be ascertained, by handling the line, whether it reached the bottom. On raising it the line broke at 2,900 fathoms, from what cause is unknown; thus depriving the world perhaps for a time of the interesting fact hat this wonderful current can be sounded. We hear that it is probable that the attempt will be renewed next year."

The Louisville Journal, in noticing the design of Putman, of New York, to publish an elegantly illustrated edition of Swallow Barn, by J. P. KENNEDY, Esq., says:

"We have always regarded Swallow Barn as one of th very highest efforts of American mind. It is exquisitely written, and the scenes are vividly described. Its pictures of Virginia life and manners are the best ever drawn. It is eminently worthy of a splendid edition, and if Americans do not buy copies of that in progress, readily, we shall be greatly surprised at their want of appreciation of a most excellent and feeding the most excellent and

Cura. -Some of the newspapers are busy in displaying the charms and lauding the treasures of this beautiful Island, while they are eloquent in deploring its fate under the withering power of tyranny. They tell us very gravely that it was discovered by Columbus in 1592, and that all its original inhabitants (200,000 !) have been exterminated. Is that any good reason why this Government should now subjugate it, and exterminate 200,000 more people? They tell us it is one of the most delicious spots on the earth. Is that any reason that we should deluge it with blood? They tell us it covers 44,000 square miles. Is this to be an inducement to cupidity to plunder its lands? They tell us that only one-twelfth part is under cultivation. Is this laborer and the mechanic are to abandon their business, the to be another temptation to the invaders? No doubt Cuba is beautiful, and a comparative desert under its present doom of double bondage; but that is no reason why Americans should turn brigands, and the Government of the United States violate the sacred obligations of treaties, by ministering to the cupidity of adventurers, who may have a con

THE RESULT OF KINDNESS .- The Jacksonville (Illinois Journal says that, when the superintendent of the asylum for the poor in that county first took charge of it, he found an insane man who had been loaded with heavy chains for years. Believing that this cruelty kept the man insane, he took the place there at interest, in consequence of our taxation and responsibility of taking them off, and gradually restoring him to liberty. The man at first raved, expecting fresh torture; then he doubted, and finally realized that he was free. He was overpowered with delight, exclaiming constantly as he looked upon the outer world of sunshine, "Oh, how, beautiful !" Then gratitude to his deliverer prevailed. At length he voluntarily went to work in the garden, though he had nearly lost all his power of locomotion, and he became entirely recovered. He is now working on a farm.

> It appears by the daily reports of the canal trade that large supplies of coal continue to reach the coal wharves at Alexndria from Cumberland; and the wharves present a busy and animated appearance—a number of vessels lying there constantly taking in their cargoes for the Eastern and other cities.

> RAILROAD ENTERPRISE IN LOUISIANA. - A New Orlean paper states that the handsome sum of four hundred thousand dollars has already been subscribed for the great New Orleans. Jackson, and Northern Railroad. Surveyors will be imme diately sent out to survey the route, and arrangements made to procure the necessary materials to build the road.

THE SEVENTH CENSUS.

We give in another column a table of the Seventh Census of the United States, together with of the French Legation and other members of the the Apportionment of Representatives among the Mission, was on Thursday, at one o'clock P. M., several States, for the ensuing decade, commencing presented to the President, by the Acting Secretary with the Thirty-third Congress. The population of State, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister is made up from the official returns, with the Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. Upon exception of that of California, Oregon, and Utah, which is estimated. We published this table in February last, but reproduce it at this time in consequence of observing in circulation an Apportionment of Representation containing several inaccu-

Those only who remember the tedious and angry of representation among the States-each member the smallest fraction-can appreciate the wisdom which suggested the present mode of settling that hitherto difficult and vexatious question; a mode so simple, so equitable, so easy of adjustment. The number of inhabitants in each State being ascertained, and the number of which the House of Representatives shall be composed having been established by law, the ascertainment of the ratio is a mere question of simple arithmetic, which a school-boy might solve. The system works with ment and country towards the United States. his country.

Mr. WEBSTER .- The Albany Argus of Wednesday, in alluding to Mr. WEBSTER's visit to that city, has the following liberal remarks, more honsubject of them:

"We intended to have said yesterday, in alluding to the lemonstration in honor of Mr. WEBSTER, that it originated with young men of this city without regard to party, and was intended to be an affair altogether of that character. That the invitation was afterwards more generally signed was not the result of solicitation on the part of its originators. No sooner did the movement become known than it was found that many citizens, without regard to age or politics, were desirous of being parties to it; and the opportunity being presented, they cordially availed themselves of it. No letter of Lopez to the insurrectionary chiefs in Cuba loubt, had it been the object to make a parade of names, the ist might have been indefinitely extended without effort. Such, we are gratified to say, is the depth and strength in this city of the truly national and patriotic sentiment which Mr. WEBSTER has omitted no suitable opportunity to inculcate and strengthen during his visit to this State. And, we may add, that, honorable as such expressions of respect may be to him, they are much more honorable to those who, regarding country as above party, are prompt to tender them.

The Delegation in the next Congress from the State of Massachuserrs is now complete, as fol-

1. Wm. Appleton.

6. Geo. T. Davis. 2. Robt. Rantoul, jr. 7. John Z. Goodrich. 8. Horace Mann.

9. Orin Fowler.

3. Jas. H. Duncan. 4. Benj. Thompson. 5. Chas. Allen.

10. Zeno Scudder. A large Whig meeting was held at Philadelphia on Friday evening, for the purpose of expressing

approval of Gov. Johnston's patriotic exertions to ree the State from debt, to promote the public interests, and to sustain the public credit. W. NEAL, Esq. presided. After a speech from Mr. ALLIson, the Governor himself appeared on the platform, in the midst of repeated rounds of applause, and addressed the meeting at length.

From the New York Observer. A VOICE FROM A MISSIONARY.—A clergyman in the Southwest writes to us as a postscript to a busi-

"Please say to the Abolitionists at the North, and those who advise the fugitive slaves to resist, that, in the opinion of one who has been a missionary for more than fifteen years in the State of Mississippi, one-half of my time being devoted to the instruction of the colored people, they are doing more to perpetuate slavery, and more damage to the slaves at the South, than all the world beside, and that I do regard them as the worst enemies the slave has upon earth. Will they think of this ?"

INDICTMENT OF CUBANS AT NEW YORK .- The Grand Jury of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York on Saturday returned bills of indictment against John L. O'Sullivan, Captain Lewis, and Major Slessinger, as being engaged in fitting out an expedition against Cuba, &c. Bench warrants were issued. Capt. Lewis gave security for his appearance for trial in \$5,000. The other parties were expected to appear on Monday (to-day) and enter into recognizance for trial.

The United States mail steamship Arctic sailed from New York on Saturday for Liverpool, with one hundred and forty-nine passengers and nearly half a million of dollars in specie. Among the passengers who have gone to England in her is J. C. G. KENNEDY, Esq., Secretary of the United States Census Board.

THE PENDULUM EXPERIMENT.—The Trenton Gazette Thursday says : "The Hon. S. D. INGHAM, of this city, has tried the pendulum experiment twice or three times in the Rotundo of the State House, in the presence of a number of genlemen. Each time it was successful. After being set in motion over the centre of a table, whose circum divided into segments of seven and a half degrees, the pendulum was found to diverge in about an hour, from the line of its first oscillation, to the extent of one of these segments t is inferred thence, that, if it were kept moving, it would nake the circuit of the table in about two days. It was set moving eastwardly and westwardly, and it diverged towards the south on the eastern circumference of the table, and towards the north on the western. This experiment has now been tried by many persons, and we have not heard of its ailing in a single instance. But how it illustrates the diurnal motion of the earth it is impossible for us to understand, and the difficulty is felt, as we perceive, by a good many ersons besides ourselves."

NAVAL .- A letter dated at Key West, Florida, on the 22d instant, says : "The United States war steamer Saranac, Commodore TATNALL, has just arrived in port. She left Pensacola a few days since, arrived last night off Havana, spoke the sloop of-war Decatur, and sailed for this place. The Decatur is also coming in. Their presence bodes n good to all expeditions against Cuba that may fall in their

DETERMINED TO BE MARRIED .- A Young German girl aged 15, who had run away from New Jersey with her lover to get married, on finding him continually intoxicated after she got to Philadelphia, accepted the proposals there of another young man, and was married just before being caught by her father.

A San Case.—The St. Louis Intelligencer of the 21st says: "Three thousand five hundred dollars in American gold, the property of an elderly gentleman named Hines, was stolen from a state room on the steamer Dr. Franklin yesterday. Mr. Hines, with his wife and five daughters, had taken passage upon the Franklin, with the view of locating in the vicinity of Rock Island. While at dinner, yesterday, his state room was entered from the grant the trunk contains. his state room was entered from the guard, the trunk containing his money broken open with a chisel, and the above amount, being all he possessed, extracted therefrom. This loss reduces the unfortunate old man and his family to almost utter destitution. Mr. Hines recently emigrated to this country, and was, it is said, too free in making known the amount of money he possessed to strangers." known the

RECEPTION OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

M. DE SARTIGES, accompanied by the Secretary delivering his letter of credence, the Minister addressed the President as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT : Having been invited by the confiden of the President of the Republic to the honor of representing the French Government near the Government of the United States, I consider myself fortunate in being called upon to be the interpreter of the sentiments of friendship and exalted Those only who remember the tedious and angry sympathy which actuate our Government, and, I may say, contests which have heretofore taken place in Conour country, towards your nation—a nation so worthy of the gress under every new census, in the apportionment great prosperity she enjoys. It shall be my care, Mr. President, with the aid of your known good wishes, to maintain striving for a ratio that would throw upon his State and to strengthen the relations which now exist between our respective countries; in doing which, I shall carry out faithfully the intentions of the President of the French Republic. who, in virtue of the credentials which I have the honor of placing into your hands, has accredited me as his Envoy Exraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near your Govern-

To the Minister's address the President replied: SIR: I am happy to welcome you as the Representative of France, and to receive from you as such the renewed assurance of friendship and sympathy on the part of your Govern-

the ease and harmony of a law of nature. For this Our friendship for France originated with our struggle for invaluable reform the country is indebted to that a national existence, and was cemented by the mingling of invaluable reform the country is indebted to that the blood of our Revolutionary sires with that of their allies, wise and veteran legislator, Samuel F. Vinton, of the heroes of France; and through all the various political Ohio, whose withdrawal from Congress cannot be changes of your great and enlightened country, a deep senti-otherwise than deeply regretted by every friend to ment of national sympathy has pervaded this People, rejeicing in your prosperity, and hailing with un affected delight your recent advent among the nations of the earth as a sister

I beg leave to assure you that nothing shall be wanting on my part to maintain and strengthen the friendly relations prable even to their author than to him who is the which now exist between the two Governments, and draw more closely the ties which bind them to each other. As one means of accomplishing this desirable object, I again welcome you to our shores as the diplomatic agent of the leading Republic of Europe.

THE CUBAN INVASION.

The Havana Gaceta of the 7th instant publishe the following document, which it is "authorized" to do. The same paper refers to the "ridicule' which its perusal must excite, and describes the as " a revelation of the intellectual abilities of the traitor who calls himself chief of the piratical expedition, and of the resources on which he counts to achieve his objects; if, indeed, he proposes any thing more than to sack some defenceless town, as he did Cardenas last year." The expedition, it now appears, was to have been put on foot several months since. From present indications, particularly the organized force of United States vessels cruising on the main, the expedition seems to be indefinitely postponed .- Richmond Enquirer. INSTRUCTIONS.

I will disembark at any point of the island between Havana and Cubs, and perhaps before ten days from date an merican General, with a strong expedition, will likewise le

exactly north of the Vuelta de Abajo, at any point.

Every thing should be prepared in the island, so that, on the news of my landing, the cry (grito) of independence may be raised in the greatest numbers of points possible. The par-ties in arms will not abandon the line from Batabano and Havana to Cape San Antonio, except in case of a well-founde fear of attack. In that case they may divide, and afterwards econcentrate on the American forces, if they shall have arived, or in the inaccessible positions offered by the mounains from Manantiales to the Cape, where they may await those forces, and at the same time distract the attention of the Government which we wish to destroy. Daring partisans, with well mounted scouting parties, can deceive without leaving the vicinity of the capital, which would re-dound greatly to the benefit of the general system of ope-

Advances will be made from the specified line towards the centre, thus concentrating the forces, and raising the towns

ible.

If the fortification which has been indicated to me can be counted on, or if, by a daring coup de main during the conthe news of my landing, any other strong point can be captured, every thing will be finished at the outset, because the moral effect of such an act would be a death blow to despotism throughout the island. This should be done at Havans, or at some similar place; in which case, all that is to be done will be yielded to the direction of the man who may be considered most fit and proper among those who are ready to sacrifice themselves for the liberty of the who are ready to sacrifice themselves for the liberty of the country; this person being assured that neither the said Ame-rican General nor myself will lose sight of him for a single instant. If, however, nothing of this character can be effected, then as many of the Havana people as wish to take part in the glory of realizing the enterprise may make a prior agreement among themselves, and designating a proper point of re-union towards the centre of the island, where they should ele, and afterwards march towards where they may be sure of meeting me. It will be of service to them not to forget the great number of horses (for hire) which are always standing ready in the stable. In order to facilitate and ensure all this, it is necessary to

ake measures to render the railway suscless, by burning, or better still, by blowing up the bridges. At every point when there may be a pronunciamiento, the person at the head of it shall take possession of the public funds in order to form a basis for our credit, and they shall be employed in mounting, arming, and maintaining the forces which may be raised, and in defraying the other expenses of the service, as every thing

with paper, the representative of money.

It is unnecessary to state the advantages unnecessary to state the advantages of proceeding such a manner as to secure the adhesion of the greatest num-ber possible of the Spanish soldiers and citizens. Much pains should be taken to communicate with me through proper per-sons, and parties marching to join me should be careful to

ive me prior notice of their approach.

The people of the Vuelta de Abajo should take great care to watch their north coast, in order to receive the American general in the most satisfactory manner NARCISO LOPEZ.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8, 1850.

DEATH OF HON. SIMEON BALDWIN. FROM THE NEW-HAVEN PALLADIUM OF MAY 26.

Our venerable fellow-citizen, the Hon. SIMEON BALDWIN, no more. He expired at his residence in Church street, at

o'clock this morning, in the 90th year of his age. The ofirmities of age have been for some time bearing him down o his grave, and this morning the pulse of life stood still. He was one of our most exemplary and respected citizens, the attern of a just man in all respects. Mr. Baldwin, as most f our readers in this vicinity know, was the father of the Hon. ROGER S. BALDWIN, late Senator in Congress from this

Judge BALDWIN was born at Norwich, on the 14th of De-

cember, 1761. He was graduated at Yale College in 1781. In 1783 he was appointed a Tutor in the College, and continued in that situation until 1786, when he was admitted to the bar in this city, and commenced the practice of the law. In 1790 he was appointed, by Judge Law, Clerk of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, and continued trict and Circuit Courts of the United States, and commune to peform the duties of that office, in connexion with an ex-tensive professional practice in the State Courts, until the fall of 1803, when he was elected a Representative in the 8th Congress of the United States. Having attended the two ns of that Congress in the years 1803, '4, and '5, he sessions of the Congress in the years 1000, 2, and on the declined a re-election, and resumed his practice at the ber. In 1806 he was appointed by the Legislature an Associate Judge of the Superior Court, and of the Supreme Court of Errors, and continued in that office by annual appointment until 1817, after which he returned for a short period to the bar. In 1822 he was appointed by the General Assembly one of the Commissioners to locate the Farmington Canal, and was made President of that Board. In 1826 he was chosen by his fellow-citizens Mayor of the city of New Haven. Having seen the Canel located and completed to Northempton, in 1830, he resigned his office of Commissiones since which period he has austained no public office. But he has, ever since his retirement to private life, until within the period of a few years, been the counsellor and friends those who sought his advice, and atways ready to communicate, from his extensive fund of knowledge and experience. cate, from his extensive fund of knowledge and experience, whatever would tend to promote the welfare of the city with which he had been so long identified, and the general com-fort and promote of his

CALIFORNIA INDIAN TREATIES.

The New York Commercial Advertiser has been supplied by a friend with the subjoined interesting Letter from Col. REDICK McKEE, one of the Commissioners sent out by our Government to treat with certain Indian tribes in California:

CAMP McLean, on the FREZUS RIVER, CALIFORNIA, APRIL 10, 1851.

I have just returned from removing, to lands allotted to bem, between the Mercede and Tuolumne rivers, six tribes of Indians, with whom we made a formal, and to all parties saisfactory, treaty on the 19th ultimo.

The tribes are the Syantes, Potoyantes, Cocoons, Apanasses, Aplaches, and Awallaches. They number in all about fitteen hundred souls, and have long been the dread and annoyance of the miners and squatters on the Mariposa and Mercede.

We have allotted them a tract of country, extending from iver to river, about twelve miles square, which is granted to them forever. We gave them the privilege of hunting on the foot hills as far as the Sierra Nevada, and of fishing and washing for gold in the rivers.

We are to furnish them for joint use twenty-five milch

cows, one bull, twelve brood mares, and one horse; ten ploughs, one barrow, one hundred each of axes, hatchets, and hoes; four hundred pairs of blankets; two pairs of pantaloons for each man and boy; and one thousand yards each of linsey, calico, muslin, &c. for the women. To aid in their subsistence for the present and next year we are to give them on hundred bullocks and one hundred barrels of flour each year. I moved them all over to their reservation, called the chiefs and white men of the neighborhood together, pointed out the northeast corner, and put them in formal pos families—that is, their women and childrenemoved from this location; nor is any white man to be permitted to settle or live among them without the express con

sent of the agent.

For their instruction and improvement the Government is to send them one school superintendent, and as many teachers as, after the taking of the census by the agent, may be considered necessary; also, one blacksmith, one carpenter, and one farmer, all of whom I hope will be men with families and of true piety.

This is the substance of the first treaty ever formed wit

California Indians, and will form a sort of precedent.

There are many fine Indians among them; and, so far as have had experience, the mountain tribes are quite a fair sample of the Indian character east of the mountains. They

have been uniformly and studiously misrepresented to us by persons in authority, and underrated.

We supplied them liberally with presents, and were sup-plied by them in return with runners, or couriers, to carry e news to their hostile tribes yet on the mounta of the old Indians laughed outright. They said they were 'mad, crazy with joy," that good white men had come at last who would agree that the Indians have a right to live

We are now on the Frezno, about forty miles northeast ling's river, waiting for six or eight tribes to come down and eat. Our runners say they will all come in, except perhaps the Chow chillies and the Yosemetes, who are strong in bers and ignorant of the power of the whites.

After these the volunteer detachment, encamped also near us, and about two hondred strong, will go out, and if possible destroy their rancheros, and those whom they do not kill they will bring in as prisoners. We design waiting for them few days longer before we allow the detachment to move against them, in the hope that they may yet come in

Our humane policy has had a happy effect on both whites and Indians, and has disappointed the croakers, who predict-ed for us nothing but failure and disgrace.

and the miners, since the treaty, are returning and occupying their old diggings on the southern rivers, with a feeling of safety that we hope will not be disappointed or interrupte

THE RESULT OF SECESSION.

The persistance of the secession leaders in South Carolin urging on extreme measures has had the natural effect of ringing forth at last the conservative influence of those who would save the Commonwealth from the consequences of hreatened precipitancy. We regard it as a good omen (says he Baltimore American) that such considerations as are put forward in the subjoined extract should appear in a leading ournal, the Courier, in the city of Charleston. The writer sion will be in favor of the claimants. s forming a probable hypothesis of the course which the General Government would pursue in the event that South Caroing as a State should resolve herself out of the Union :

"The Federal Government will not march troops into the State. This would be a measure of violence inexpedient and unnecessary. It will not establish a floating custom-house, as has been supposed, because it would be clumsy and inconvenient. To secure the revenue, it would merely abolish Charleston, Georgetown, and Beaufort as ports of entry for

stitution, to declare what ports shall be ports of entry, is be-yond all doubt. The act of 1799 determines the number of those ports in South Carolina and elsewhere. From time to time Congress has changed them or abolished them; as for example the port of Currituck, in North Carolina, in 1841 South Carolina will not permit the duties on goods imported to be collected within her limits. The Federal Government will be driven then to abolish her ports as ports of entry,

ong as the duties are not permitted to be collected. "How will this proceeding operate on the condition of the State, and particularly of the city? All foreign trade will cease, because a vessel attempting to enter a port other than port of entry is liable to forfeiture, vessel and cargo. Com nerce being annihilated, our merchants must go elsewhere do business. Capital, which depends on trade or employ ment, must go with them. Wharf property will be worth nothing; there will be nothing to land or ship. Dry-docks and ship-yards will be valueless; there will be no vessels to repair. The number of vacant houses will be large, and ouse rents will be greatly reduced. No new buildings, then, nerchants. Factors must follow their custom and cotton will be sent for sale to other States. Cotton, instead of coming down the railroad from Hamburg, will go up through Hamburg to Augusta and Savannah. That part of the road between Branchville and Charleston will be unused, unless it be for bringing goods to the city muggled from other States. The destroyed as well as the foreign trade, as the State will tax Northern produce, and it will go of course to places where it

"From those places it will be smuggled into South Carocauses that will depopulate Charleston will give an immense impulse to the growth of other places. Savannah will double her business and population; she will receive the merchants, the mechanics, the capital that we shall have lost. At the very moment when we have no employment for them, she will have double employment for all. It will thus become the direct interest of our neighbors to keep us in the desolate condition to which we shall be reduced. They will wax fat on our misfortunes. If our planters and farmers are so pa-triotic as not to send their cotton, rice, and other produce to ports out of the State, there will be no money circulating in the State. The banks will be without business paper; there will be no dividends. At the very time when our taxes wil be quadrupled, there will be no money to pay them. We shall be checkmated—unable to move.

"The people will very soon demand of the secession lead

ers that some remedy for this condition of ruin be pointed out to them. What will that remedy be? There can be no fighting; there will be nothing to fight. There can be no appeal to foreign nations; they could have no pretence for com-plaint. If any man thinks otherwise, let him reverse the case. Should England abolish Bristol, or France abolish Havre, as should England abolish Bristol, or France abolish Havre, as ports of entry, could we complain or object? Should we send a Minister to Europe to ask for help, every foreign State would ignore the independent Government of South Carolina. Our condition would be at once helplers and ridiculous; we should suffer and command no sympathy, because the evil will be our own choosing, both as to its beginning and

"Have not the people a right to ask at once, and is it no prudent to ssk in advance, that they who are about to deliberate on the future proceedings of the State should at once declare what remedy they propose to apply to a condition of things in South Carolina which will be the result of their own measures, and which is at least possible, which many believe to be probable, and not a few think certain."

The Circuit Court of the United States for the wester listrict of Pennsylvania, citting at Pittsburgh, had before i hast week the important case involving the validity of the patent to the well known Woodworth Planing Machine.

During the progress of the tried two French patents similar to
Woodworth's were introduced by the defendant's counsel. Woodworth's were introduced by the defendant's counsel. The plaintiff's counsel produced evidence to show that the French patents were not only dissimilar to the American, but also that they were not practical working machines. The Judge, in charging the jury, said that the "French patents were defunct things—dug out of the archives of a foreign office, and that neither of them contained the elements of the worth Patent." The jury returned a verdict William Woodworth was the original reventor of the machine patented by him December 27, 1838, and also that the re-William Woodworth was the seued patent of July 8, 1845, was for the same invention in-tended to have been patented by the patent of Becember 27, 1828."

not less than one-half of the best land of the State is mort gaged for the payment of money borrowed at not less than twenty-five per cent. interest.

## TELEGRAPH REPORTS, &c.

Mr. Webster's Speech at Albany. PHILABELPHIA, MAY 30.—We have an imperfect sketch of Mr. Webster's speech at Albany, which is represented by those who heard it to be one of the best he ever made. Af-

ter adverting to the difficulty encountered from the opposition in passing through Congress the several compromise measures of last year, he continued thus:

California is in the Union, and can't be got out. The Texas boundary is settled, and can't be disturb New Mexico are Territories under provision of law, according to accustomed usage in former cases, and these things may be regarded as settled. But then there was another sub-

jest, equally agitating and equally irritating, which, in its nature, must always be subject to consideration reand that is, the fugitive slave law of 1850.

Allow me to advert very bri fly to what I consider the ground of that law. You know, and I know, that it was very much opposed in the Northern States; sometimes with arguments not unfair, often by mere ebullition of passion, and often by those whirlwinds of fanaticism that raise a dust and

lind the eyes, but produce nothing else. Now, gentlemen, this question of the propriety of the fugitive slave law, or the enactment of some such law, is a question that must be met. Its enemies will not let it eleep

question that must be met. Its enemies will not let it eleep or slumber. They will "give neither eleep to their eyes nor slumber to their eyelids," so long as they can agitate it before the people. It is with them a topic, a desirable topic, and all know who have much experience in political affairs, that for party men and party times there is hardly any thing so desirable as a topic. [Laughter]

Now, gentlemen, I am ready to meet this question; I am ready to meet it; I am ready to say that it was right, proper, expedient, just, that a proper law should be passed for the restoration of fugitive slaves found in free States back to their owners in the slave States. I am ready to say that, because restoration of fugitive slaves found in free States back to their owners in the slave States. I am ready to say that, because I only repeat the words of the constitution itself, and I am not afraid of being considered a plagiarist, nor a feeble imitator of other men's language and sentiments, when I repeat and announce to every part of the country, to you, here, and at all times, the language of the constitution of my country.—
[Loud cheers ]
Slavery, he remarked, existed at the time of the formation of the constitution, and that genera ion of people were not

of the constitution, and that genera ion of people were not responsible for its introduction. It was regarded at that day by men of the North and of the South as an evil, but the clause relative to the reclama ion of fugitive slaves was passed in the Convention that framed the Constitution without a

dissenting voice, and that stipulation should be considered solemn and binding.

The eloquent speaker then went into a long argument to sustain this position, and charged upon those engaged in inciting resistance to the fugitive stave law the crime of treason-He wound up by noticing the objects proposed and the na-ture of the Constitution, and made happy allusions to the ad-ministration of Gen. Washington, as one by which all his successors should model their course; and retired from the stand amid a tempest of applause.

Death of Mrs. Preble.

PORTLAND, MAY 28.—Mrs. PARBLE, widow of Com. Edw. Preble, died in this city last evening, aged 81. Few women have done so much in unostentations-benevolence as she did, and her memory will be held in respect by those who knew her best. She has left quite a large amount of property.

Tehuantepec Treaty Rejected by Mexico. NEW ORLEANS, MAY 28 .- An arrival from Mexico to-day states that the Senate of that Republic laid the Tehuantepec treaty on the table, and that both houses have annulled the Tehuantepec grant. The prohibitory duties of the tariff have not been modified. Ex-President PAREPES is dead. Con-

Connecticut Senatorial Election. HARTFORD, MAY 30 .- The election of United States Senor from Connecticut was postponed by the Legislature for two weeks from to-day.

A Vessel Burnt.

SAVANNAH, MAY 30-The barque Savannah was burnt yesterday at the mouth of the river. She was fully insured in New York. Her cargo was valued at \$50,000, and the vessel was worth about \$30,000. All her crew and passengers escaped without injury.

The Methodist Case-The Markets. NEW YORK, MAY 30 .- The arguments in the Methodist Church case were closed yesterday by Hon. REVERDY JOHN-son, in behalf of plaintiffs. The court advises an amicable settlement as the best for the interests of religion and the Methodist Church. It is conjectured that the Judge's deci-sion will be in fact of the

The steamer Brother Jonathan is repaired, and will again eail for Chagres to-night.

Cotton is heavier; flour firmer; corn dowward, 57 for

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, MAY 30 .- The excitement here is daily increasing in regard to the approaching election to ratify or re-ect the new Constitution. I find that a large majority of our nost influential citizens are opposed to it, while very many of The election is one of deep importance to Maryland.

The flour market is dull. Howard street is selling at \$4.12\frac{1}{2}; City Mills held at \$4.37; corn meal \$3 a \$3.12\frac{1}{2}; rve flour \$3.56; red wheat 96 a 98 cents; white do. 98 a 68. Tobacco quiet ; holders not much inclined to sell. There is no change to notice in prices.

FROM BRAZIL.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK EXPRESS. RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 18 .- The sailing of the "Im-

eratriz" to-day for Baltimore affords me the pleasing oprtunity of communicating to you the present position of the Government, its aims and objects. The formation of a Conderacy of the Southern Provinces, with an eye to Buenos Ayres for extension, as opportunity might favor, similar in effect to the famous confederation of the Rhine, has turned out to be a complete failure. Yet the Emperor and his Ministers, true to their purpose, and not in the least shaken or daunted by disappointments, have undertaken, openly and unequivocally, the suppression of a question which has agitated for years the Governments of England and the United States. It is no less than the total annihilation of slavery and the slave trade. Already nine dealers in this infamous traffic have been heavily fined, twenty-one imprisoned, and two of the most prominent and wealthy expelled the country. To deal now in human flesh by the law of the land is piracy, and lina—it will be as easy to smuggle into the State as out of it, all found engaged in the trade shall be punished with death.

To British diplomacy this unexpected law has been attributed: and Buenos Ayres, sensible of her true interests, and the dangers which this law threatens, has lost no time in calling on all her male population, from the ages of sixteen to fortyfive, to hold themselves in readiness for all and every emergency that may offer. Gen. Rosas has already appointed seven Lieutenant Generals to superintend the organization of the

The English and French vessels of war here and along the coast are placed at the Emperor's service, and their sailors are now busily engaged in sparring and preparing rigging for several Brazilian men-of-war now building. Future events cast their shadows before them, and the shade that is now cast is pregnant with fearful consequences, not only for Buenos Ayres, but for all the South American Republics.

The health of the city and interior has considerably imtion, 1,156 persons, and at least five times this number have fallen victims to the same disease in the provinces and on the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILBOAD .- Mr. SCHUTLER, the President of this foad, has issued a circular, in which he estimates the quantity of land which the company possess by virtue of the gift from Congress at 2,572,800 acres. Of this land two millions of seres are to be placed in trust as collateral security for the construction bonds of the company. The remainder is to be appropriated to the interest fund and to meet contingencies. Mr. Schoylen classifies and values the lands to be held in trust as follows :

400,000 acres of inferior agricultural lands at \$6 per acre. \$2,400,000 l,200,000 acres as good agricultural lands at

There is one piece of experimental legislation of which the State of Wisconsin is said to be heartily sick, viz. the abolition of any limit on the rates of interest. It is said that not less than one-half of the best land of the State is a